(c) whether it is a fact that the first round of disinvestment will be completed before the end of the financial year on the 31st March, 1994;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the actual realisation from the PSU shares sale this year will be about Rs. 2,000 crores against Rs. 3,500 crores budgeted to be raised through such disinvestment in 1993-94; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e) The process for the next round of disinvestment of PSUs is currently underway and the likely receipts are estimated at Rs. 2500 crores for the year.

बिहार में बोरिंग पम्पसैट घोटाला

2683. **श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक पूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने अपने 22 फरवरी, 1994 के पत्र में बोरिंग पम्पसैट घोटाले में संलिप्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने जांच के उपरांत आठ बैंक अधिकारियों और पैंतीस विक्रेताओं के विरूद्ध आरोप पत्र अदालत में दाखिल कर दिए थे; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके बाद दोषी लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई नहीं की गई; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; क्या सरकार इस घोटाले की जांच संयुक्त संसदीय समिति से करवाने का विचार रखती है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० अबरार अहमद) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Concessions to labour intensive Inudstries

2684. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR REHMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposed budget for 1994-95 has given any concessions to labour intensive industries producing the same commodities as produced by sophisticated industries;

(b) if so, the names of the labour intensive industries being benefitted and extent of benefits offred;

(c) whether the application of advalorem duty on cigrattes would bring more revenue;

(d) if so, to what extent giving the figures in quantum and percentage?

(e) why advalorem duty is not made applicable on cigarettes; and

(f) what is the expected accrual of revenue due to reccent proposed hike in excise on cigarettes and what is the expected decrease in revenue income by proposed reduction in non-filtered cigarettes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) The principal features of the proposals in

1994-95 budget are application of uniform rates for similar commodities to the extent possible and reduction of the number of special exemptions.

(c) and (d) Cigarette is levied specific rate of excie duty based on length of cigarette mainly on administrative considerations. As revenue depends on number of factors, it would not be possible to say that advalorem duty on cigarette would bring more revenue.

(e) Cigarette is levied specific rate of excise duty mainly on administrative considerations.

(f) The revenue gain estimated to be around Rs. 300 crores for the full year due to increase in excise duty on cigarettes in the budget for 1994-95. At current level of productions, reduction in excise duty on non-filter cigarettes of length not exceeding 60 mm. is not expected to have significant revenue implication.

Import duty on synthetic resins

2685. SHRI SOM PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleaseed to state:

(a) what is the current import duty on the synthetic resins;

(b) whether it is a fact that the current high rates of these duties are acting as an incentive for clandestine imports, based on over-invoicing under the value based advance licensing scheme offered to exporters;

(c) whether it is a fact that the high rates of duty are designed to protect the indigenous manufacturers of these resins;

(d) if so, what is the total and unit-wise installed capacity, production and market-share of various manufacturers;

(e) whether thesee resins are used as base-materials for manufacturing of numerous items;

(f) if so, what are the details thereof;

(g) whether the manufacturers of these goods are representing for lowering the import and excise tariff on resins in the interets of cost ecectiveness and competitiveness asd competitive strength in international market; and

(h) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) The current general effective rates of basic customs duty on plastic resins are as given below:

(i) Polyvinyl cloride and copolymers of vinyl cloride-45 per cent ad valorem;

(ii) Polystyrene and copolymers of styrene (other than ABS and SAN) 55 per cent ad valorem;

(iii) Cellulose and its chemical derivatives, in primary forms—55 per cent ad valorem;

(iv) Polyphenylene oxide including modified polyphenylene oxide, polyacetals and polycarbonates—50 percent ad valorem;

(v) All other resins—65 per cent ad valorem;

(b) The value based advance licensing scheme is an incentive scheme to promote exports and cannot be correlated to the general effective rate of import duty on any goods.

(c) Import duty rates on plastic resins are prescribed after taking into account various factors such as the international prices of these resins, the demand supply situation in the country, etc. The need to protect the indigenous industry is also one of the factors.